

Middleton

Transcript.

VOL. 2.

MIDDLETON, NEW CASTLE COUNTY, DELAWARE, SATURDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 27, 1869.

NO. 48.

Great Things in the Clothes Line.

GRAT is the stock at the Great Brown Hall, of the finest cloths for the present Fall. **R**OCKHILL & WILSON continue to keep the best of Clothing, wonderful cheap. **E**XCELLENT, Elegant, Extra Cloths, As each of our customers thoroughly knows. **A**LL our best citizens come, this Fall, And buy their clothes at the Great Brown Hall. **T**ELL your relations and neighbors, all, How cheap you buy at the Great Brown Hall.

BROWN, and olive, and drab, and green, The richest shades that ever were seen. **R**ADY-MADE Clothing, of style and taste, Or made to measure with promptest haste. **O**VERCOATS, stylish, and strong and stout, That will not bather with wearing out. **W**HAT can a gentleman wear, at all, [Hall. Better than clothes from the Great Brown N ONE in the world so good or so cheap, As the clothes which Rockhill & Wilson keep.

HALL filled full of magnificent piles Of fine Fall Cloths, of the richest styles. **A**LL the varieties now in store, And constantly adding more and more. **L**ONG or short though our customers be, We fit them exactly; come and see. **L**OWER than ever the prices, all, [Hall. **O**f the Goods we sell at the Great Brown

All Good and True Men
Are always invited
To buy their Clothes at the
Great Brown Hall of

ROCKHILL & WILSON,
603 & 605 CHESTNUT Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

Nov. 6-3m

NEW STOVE, TIN,
AND
HOUSE-FURNISHING STORE.

THOMAS H. ROTHWELL'S
NEW BUILDING,
North Side of Main Street, 4 Buildings West
of Town Hall,

Middleton, Delaware.
Where he has constantly on hand, and is prepared to manufacture
ALL KINDS OF TIN WARE,
At Short Notice.

Particular attention paid to
ROOFING AND SPOUTING.
Orders respectfully solicited and promptly attended to.

STOVES.

THE NATIONAL,
CONTINENTAL,
ORIENTAL,
CHARM,
GEM,
SUN,

LITTLE GIANT,
BRILLIANT,
Prize and the Victor Cook.
Orders will be received and promptly filled for
any kind of Stove that may be ordered.

GALVANIZED RUSSIA AND SHEET IRON
ZINC,
COAL HODS, SEIVES,
POKERS, SHOVELS,
TEA KETTLES, BAKE PANS, WAFFLE IRONS
SAD IRONS, BRASS & ENAMELLED
PRESERVING KETTLES,
ENAMELLED SAUCE PANS,
TEA BELLS, JAPANNED CHAMBER BUCKETS,
SPITTOONS, WAITERS, LANTERNS,
FLOUR AND PEPPER BOXES,
SAND CUPS, MATCH SAFES (Cast Iron),
MOLASSES CUPS,
PEACH CANS,
(Solders and Self-Sealing)
PATENT CLOTHES FRAMES, &c. &c. &c.

Attention is respectfully called to our new
FAMILY & RESTAURANT STOVE
Which is especially adapted to stewing, frying,
and boiling oysters.
No wood, no coal, no gas, no stove pipe,
no ashes, no dirt, no wood boxes, no coal scuttles,
no kindling wood but a friction match, and
in the fire full heat is had in two minutes,
the meat broiled in seven minutes, the
bread baked in thirty minutes, the fire extinguished in a moment. It has no rival in all
kinds of cooking, and in economy, convenience,
neatness, safety and durability.
Please call and examine it in operation at

Thomas H. Rothwell's Stove Store,
MIDDLETON, DEL.

Sole owner of the stove for the State.

Prompt attention to business, moderate prices,
competent workmen, and a determination to
please at all times to be expected by those who
may favor him with their custom.

Aug. 22-7

OYSTERS! OYSTERS!!

PRIME CRISFIELD OYSTERS will be served
throughout the season, in quantities to
purchasers. Apply to

Charles Adams.

Select Poetry.

TAKE THE PAPERS.

BY N. P. WILLIS.

Why don't you take the papers?
They're the life of our delight;
Except about election time,
And then I read for spite;

Subscribe! you cannot lose a cent;
Why should you be afraid?
For cash thus paid is money lent!
At interest four-fold paid.

Go, then, and take the papers,
And pay to-day, nor pay delay;
And on my word it is inferred,
You'll live until you're gray.

An old and quiet neighbor
While dying with a cough,
Desired to hear the latest news
While he was going off.

I took the paper, and I read
Of some new pills in force;
He bought a box—and is he dead?
No—hearty as a horse.

I knew two men as much alike
As e'er you saw two stumps;
And the pimpmonger could find
A difference in their bumps.

One takes the paper, and he life
Is happier than a king's;
His children all can read and write,
And talk of men and things.

The other took no paper, and
While strolling through the wood,
A tree fell down and broke his crown,
And killed him—"very good."

Had he been reading of the news,
At home, like neighbor Jim,
I'll bet a cent that accident
Would not have happened him.

Why don't you take the papers?
Not from the printer sneak,
Because you borrow from his boy
A paper every week.

For he takes the papers,
And pays his bill when due;
Can live in peace with God and man,
And with the printer too.

Select Story.

THE BROKEN HOME.

TRUTH STRANGER THAN FICTION."

In San Francisco, on the north side of
Folsom street, overlooking Mission Bay,
stands a palatial residence.

The interior of this house is even more
beautiful than its exterior, every apartment
being in its way a gem of magnificence and refinement.

The library especially realizes the most
perfect ideal of an elegant and cultured
home.

And yet, the moment we look in upon
him—our August afternoon, as he occupied
his library—the proprietor of all this
wealth appeared of all men the most miserabile.

He was Mr. Morton Preble, for many
years a leading banker of San Francisco.

It was in vain that the broad bay-
window at the south end of the room had
been opened, giving ingress to the sun-
shine and fragrance of rare flowers—in
vain that the walls were lined with
richly carved book-cases and paintings—in
vain that soft couches and luxurious
chairs had been gathered around him.

He was wretched.

He lay on a sofa, in the depths of the
great bay-window, the wreck of a once
powerful man. His figure was thin and
gaunt; his face white as marble; his
eyes having an expression of woful appre-
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The Middletown Transcript.

MIDDLETOWN, DEL.

SATURDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 27, 1869.

Effects of the Low Price of Grain.

The low price of grain must necessarily affect, next Spring, not only the price of labor, but everything which the farmer has to purchase—lime, phosphates, agricultural machinery, horses and mules, clover and timothy seed—everything, in fact, which enters into the consumption of the farm, or which supplies the farmer's needs. Grain is the basis of agricultural prosperity, the regulator of the prices of all other commodities dependent on grain. If the price of grain be low, the prices of all the articles which grain has to buy must be correspondingly low. The price of labor, next spring, will probably be lower than it has been since the war. Present rates must come down. Farmers cannot afford to pay them. Bankruptcy would stare them in the face, unless their expenses were reduced in a ratio corresponding with their diminished revenues. Labor and fertilizers are the two great leading expenditures of the agriculturist. Contracts for both will have to be made upon a scale much below that of former years. Manufacturers of fertilizers will have to look to a reduction in price, or greatly diminished sales. Farmers are debating the subject now, how far they can retreat in this particular, and manufacturers must have a due regard to the farmers' interests, or they may calculate to find their operations greatly circumscribed. The winter months have yet to pass, and all the parties concerned have ample time to consider these subjects, and come to proper conclusions. If gold continues to decline and specie payments are resumed, a reduction in the price of commodities of all kinds will have a compensating effect, and tend to balance the account more nearly between all the interests of society. Let us look forward hopefully to such a consummation most devoutly to be wished.

WOGAN & CO.

73 Nassau street, New York.
P. S.—Depend upon it, as long as you are true to us we will never be out of funds.

Somewhat similar letters, we understand, have been addressed to persons in this town and neighborhood, and no doubt all over the country.

Correspondence of the Middletown Transcript.

NEWARK, Nov. 24, 1869.

The Stockholders, Directors & Co. of the Newark and Avondale Rail Road met on the 23d ult. at the Deer Park Hotel, Newark, Delaware, the books were opened for additional subscriptions. Remarks were made by several gentlemen present upon the importance of this R. R. to Newark, &c. The Directors walked through the town, selecting the most suitable location for Depot, freight house, &c. The Pennsylvania Directors report a large portion of their end of the road graded and ready for the rails. This road will be assured in working order by next September, supplying the entire Peninsula with lime and coal at greatly reduced rates. There is more importance attached to this road than the general public are aware of; it will when finished be the eastern outlet of the Pacific Rail Road, via Delaware and Junction and Breakwater Rail Road—thus connecting with a continuous rail the Pacific and Atlantic oceans. In confirmation of the foregoing see September 1870 issue of the Middletown Transcript for freight and rates, Pennsylvania and Delaware Rail Road.

The sale of Charles A. Murphrey's stock took place as advertised, Nov. 22d. The prices realized were very satisfactory, net results about seven thousand dollars cash. Mr. Murphrey is an energetic man, appreciating the value of printer's ink, and said he verified the maxim of money well spent. More anon.

S.

RAILROAD MATTERS.—The Directors of the Queen Anne's and Kent Railroad in view of the fact that the Contractors have suspended work without cause, leaving a large amount of iron and other material unused, hands unpaid, &c. have declared the contract forfeited, and having employed Mr. Jennings Hood as temporary engineer, are now progressing with tracklaying to Sudlersville. To this point they expect soon to complete the road and place it in running order, after which they will proceed as rapidly as possible with the further construction of the road.

Mr. Lawrence M. Strong has been elected a rector in the Kent County Railroad Company in place of the late Dr. Ricard. The track of the road is laid nearly to Black's Cross Roads, and is expected to be finished to Kennedeville by the first of December.

THE FIFTEENTH AMENDMENT.—Letters from Ohio, received in Washington, leave no room for doubt that the six independent members of the Legislature elected from the Cincinnati district have determined to act with the Democrats, which will give the latter the majority on joint ballot, thereby securing the rejection of the Fifteenth Amendment, and rendering Sherman's and Delano's pretensions to the United States Senatorial succession altogether abortive.

POST OFFICE CHANGES.—A new post office is established at Herbeson, Sussex County, and J. C. Thompson, appointed Postmaster. It is on the route from Georgetown to Lewes.

A new office is also established at Cordova, Talbot County, Maryland, and A. W. P. Robinson appointed Postmaster; between Hillsborough and Easton.

Name of office at the Head of Sassafras, Kent county, Md., is changed to Sassafras, and Thos. P. Davis retained as Postmaster.

William V. Straughn has been appointed mail route messenger between Seaford, Del., and Cambridge, Md. This is new mail service.

Counterfeit Notes Offered for Sale.

The following letter, enclosing a well executed counterfeit fifty cent note, was received some days ago by a firm in Frederick City, Maryland. The circular explains itself:

Dear Sirs—Believing you to be a "true blue," we will introduce you for consideration a master which will be the means of putting many thousands of dollars in your pocket in a very short time. We have at hand, ready for circulation, \$25,000 in \$1, \$2 and \$5 bills. They are the best counterfeits ever put on the market, and the Treasury experts themselves to detect them. They are so much alike as to be almost printed on first-class paper, and correctly numbered, and are so exceedingly well executed in every respect that they cannot possibly be detected even by the aid of a powerful microscope.

The suit of Joshua B. Campbell charged with assault and battery on John Manfull, verdict guilty, and he was to pay a fine of \$50 and be imprisoned one year.

SATURDAY.—The Grand Jury having passed upon all bills laid before them were discharged until Monday morning.

MONDAY.—The Court began the Civil List. Cases possessed no special interest.

TUESDAY.—The case of E. & C. Moore vs. James D. and J. S. Wood, and John W. Cullum was resumed. The counsel for defendants making no defense, the case was given to the jury, who returned a verdict in favor of the plaintiffs of \$467.76.

The suit of S. F. Shallock vs. Rufus Skinner, was called, and proceeded. Spruance for plaintiff, Whiteley for defendant.

The suit was brought by the plaintiff on a warrant of attachment, issued by the Sheriff of Mower sold to plaintiff in the spring of 1865. He did its work well, both in grass and grain, plaintiff giving his note for \$170 in payment for the machine, which he avers did not come up to the terms of the warranty, when it was returned to the accredited agent in Middletown, and suit brought to recover from defendant the \$170 paid for the machine. The case occupied nearly all day, when it came to the point, the plaintiff returned a verdict in favor of plaintiff for \$100.95.

WEDNESDAY.—The case of Nathan E. Perkins vs. John Davidson, was called and proceeded with. Action was brought to recover \$83.80, the amount of note given by Mr. Davidson to Perkins, for 1200 peach trees, furnished him by his nurseryman, during the spring of 1867. The note was paid, but Davidson plead in contradiction.

The evidence showed that in 1867 Mr. Perkins sold to Mr. Davidson 2167 peach trees, which were well packed and shipped to Delaware City in bundles of from 50 to 75; that they were received on the 5th of April, and on the 6th were planted in bundles as they were received; that on the 13th, 18th and 19th they were planted, and not out of doors.

Mr. Davidson's witnesses testified that they were buried with the roots in the ground in bundles as they were received, but did not recall whether the wrappings were taken off or not; they were planted afterwards as well as any peach trees could be.

Sewell C. Holton testified that he was present when all the trees were planted, and remarked that they were dead and not worth saving.

Charles E. Perkins testified that he helped to ship the trees; he said that to plant trees in bundles without taking off the wrappings would kill them. They should be planted in rows with the dirt packed around the roots, only one tree in a place; that this way they would keep a season.

Mr. Perkins stated that he had sold 1500 trees of the same kind, and, therefore, he was not surprised of the counterfeiting. If you could manage to come here, you could talk freely about the matter and make arrangements for a big business. If you come on, show this envelope to the man at the desk, and he will introduce you. Don't mention anything about counterfeit money, as he will pretend not to understand you. We implore you not to bring any other business with you, as we have no time to go into it.

STATE WHAT DEMONSTRATIONS YOU WISH, HOW MUCH; AND EITHER DISPOSE THIS OR SEND IT BACK.

Address plainly,

73 Nassau street, New York.

P. S.—Depend upon it, as long as you are true to us we will never be out of funds.

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Action was brought to recover \$83.80, the amount of note given by Mr. Davidson to Perkins, for 1200 peach trees, furnished him by his nurseryman, during the spring of 1867. The note was paid, but Davidson plead in contradiction.

The evidence showed that in 1867 Mr. Perkins sold to Mr. Davidson 2167 peach trees, which were well packed and shipped to Delaware City in bundles of from 50 to 75; that they were received on the 5th of April, and on the 6th were planted in bundles as they were received; that on the 13th, 18th and 19th they were planted, and not out of doors.

Mr. Davidson's witnesses testified that they were buried with the roots in the ground in bundles as they were received, but did not recall whether the wrappings were taken off or not; they were planted afterwards as well as any peach trees could be.

Sewell C. Holton testified that he was present when all the trees were planted, and remarked that they were dead and not worth saving.

Charles E. Perkins testified that he helped to ship the trees; he said that to plant trees in bundles without taking off the wrappings would kill them. They should be planted in rows with the dirt packed around the roots, only one tree in a place; that this way they would keep a season.

Mr. Perkins stated that he had sold 1500 trees of the same kind, and, therefore, he was not surprised of the counterfeiting. If you could manage to come here, you could talk freely about the matter and make arrangements for a big business. If you come on, show this envelope to the man at the desk, and he will introduce you. Don't mention anything about counterfeit money, as he will pretend not to understand you. We implore you not to bring any other business with you, as we have no time to go into it.

STATE WHAT DEMONSTRATIONS YOU WISH, HOW MUCH; AND EITHER DISPOSE THIS OR SEND IT BACK.

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The Farmer.

Good Farm Makes Good Stock.

Some one has said, "the character of the stock on a farm depends essentially upon the cultivation and condition of the soil." Grass is not only the natural food but the best food for stock. The better the grass, the more nourishment does it contain. When grass is coarse and sour and full of weeds, a great deal of it must be consumed to obtain a little nutriment. The animal must go through the labor of digesting a large bulk to gain a small result; whereas if the grass is sweet and free from all foreign admixtures, the nourishment is concentrated, and a small quantity of it contains more nutriment than can be extracted from a large amount of bushes and weeds.

The success of the breeders of good stock generally depends upon the quality of the grass upon the farm, quite as much as upon blood and skill. A gentleman purchased a fine cow, remarkable for the quantity and quality of her milk, and took her to his home, where she soon fell off in the quantity of her product. When he complained that she did not sustain her reputation, her former owner replied, "When I sold you my cow, I did not sell you my pastures."

When we read in the papers accounts of the sale to the butchers of fine three-year-old steers, or two-year-old heifers, at a high price, we consider it evidence not only of good blood, possessing early fattening qualities, but also of good soil, well cultivated. The Johnsons, the Latrops, the Chenerys and Morrisseys, and other celebrated breeders, all raise good hay, on a clean soil, and cut it and put it into their barns while it still retains the qualities of grass.

Fifteen or twenty pounds of butter a week, not only proves the superior character of a cow, but also that she is kept on a good soil, well cultivated. For we hold it impossible to bring a cow up to the condition in which she will yield such an amount by any other means.

Grain may be given for a short time to finish off a fattening animal, but it will not secure the necessary conditions of health and growth. These can be obtained only by good grass and hay. So when a cow has been brought up to the condition in which she will yield a large quantity of butter by good grass and hay, the quantity may be increased by corn and oil meal for a short time, but this forcing process cannot be continued with safety.

Farmers have a lesson to learn in these respects. Experience and observation are the best teachers.

A farmer wishes to keep or breed first-rate stock he must begin by putting his pastures and mowing fields in first-rate condition. It is a waste of capital to buy expensive animals and undertake to keep them upon poor pastures or poor hay. To attempt to make up the difference by feeding upon grain will take off all the profit, and the animals will inevitably deteriorate. There is no food that can be profitably substituted, in the long run, for grass and hay. Feeding upon large quantities of coarse food will injure their forums and change their characters. Feeding largely upon grain and concentrated food will injure their health and capacity for breeding. Milch cows fed chiefly upon good grass and hay will often do good service till they are twelve or sixteen years old. The cows in the city stables rarely last through the second year, fed as they are upon brewers' grain and distillery-house slop.

A well-drained, well-worked soil will make good hay, and no other soil will do it. Until, then, the soil is in this condition, the best results, either in dairy productions or in beef, cannot be reached.—*New England Farmer.*

SPIDER FARMS.

If the silkworm disease should assume a serious phase, would it or would it not be worth while to try what could be done towards rearing spiders for their fibrous product? Spider's silk is a wonderful and beautiful material: when woven it gives a fabric that is described as spun gold; and its strength is prodigious. An inch bar will sustain a weight of twenty-eight tons, while it is computed that a cable of spider thread one inch in diameter would carry 74 tons. A spider can yield 150 yards of silk at a spinning—half the length given by a silk worm. But the worm only gives its quantum once, whereas the spider will repeat its yield at intervals of two or three days for a month or more. When allowances are made for the difference of thickness and weight of the two threads it is reckoned—an by an American naturalist, whose facts I am quoting—that a spider silk dress would cost two and a quarter times as much as one of worm silk. This is according to American prices for ordinary silk, and these are high compared to ours. The drawback is that the spider does not wind its thread; the insect has to be impaled, and the delicate filament reeled from it. However, this does not appear to be at all a difficult operation, only several threads have to be drawn and wound together, as one alone will not stand the strain.

The spiders can be bred in vast numbers if proper precautions are taken to prevent the old females eating their consorts, and the young ones devouring one another—two unpleasant habits peculiar to arachnid families. One cocoon will contain from five hundred to a thousand eggs, all of which will hatch; the insects are reared on wire frames and fed on drops of blood, crushed flies, bugs, or any other insects. The rearing frames are stored in trays of water to prevent the spiders straying. Perhaps some country gentleman in want of a novel occupation will set up a spider farm, and give his experience to the world. He might come to be monumented as a benefactor to mankind.—*English Paper.*

To RELIEVE ASTHMA.—Soak some blotting paper in a strong solution of saltpetre, dry it, take a piece about the size of your hand, and on going to bed light it, and lay it on a plate in your bed light. By so doing, persons afflicted with the asthma will find that they can sleep almost as well as when in health.

THE JEFFERSONIAN.

ESTABLISHED IN 1813.

HAS NOW A CIRCULATION UNPARALLELED AMONG LOCAL NEWSPAPERS.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY IN West Chester, Pa.

As a Real Estate advertising medium, the JEFFERSONIAN, from its extensive and wide circulation, offers advantages superior to any other country paper in the State.

In addition to our large subscription list in Chester and Delaware Counties, THE JEFFERSONIAN circulates extensively in the counties of Lancaster, Montgomery, Cecil County, Md., AND THE STATE OF DELAWARE, thus embracing a wide district of country of varied business capacities.

WM. H. HODGSON,
PROPRIETOR.

oct. 23—1m

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GENERAL,

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Vanderbaughs, Wells & Co.

110 Fulton St. and 16 & 18 Dutch St. N. Y.
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Wood Type, Eagle, California and other Economic
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FACTORY, PATTERSON, NEW JERSEY
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everything of recent production in their line.

OCT. 9—3m

100 MEN AND BOYS WANTED! to sell the
"MAGIC MIRROR." Sample and terms
sent free by mail. Address with stamp, M. L.
Wells, 80 Cedar St. N. Y. P. O. Box 4,992.

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